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—A Gigantic Quartz Crystal.—
Measuring by a Beam of Light.—
Electrical Rejuvenation of Arteries.
—A Shooting Camera.—Subduing
Whooping Cough.—More Light.

Fatigue is now recognized as a chemical phenomenon. The causes are loss of substance essential to activity—chiefly carbohydrate—and the accumulation of toxic products. The relation of these two causes is not yet understood. Studying the poisons, Prof. F. S. Lee, of Columbia University, has found that the muscles are chiefly affected, and that three normal fatigue substances are known—paralactic acid, monopotassium phosphate and carbon dioxide. Other poisons or autotoxins accompany the fatigue so common in disease. Beta-oxybutyric acid seems to be the agent in diabetes mellitus, and paralactic acid in certain diseases of the liver and poisoning by arsenic and phosphorus, while substances not acids such as indol, skatol and methyl mercaptan, seem to be active in excessive intestinal putrefaction. It is probable that there are other fatigue producers yet to be discovered.

The protection of buildings from lightning seems to call for a special branch of engineering. Mr. Alfred Hands, a British engineer, points out that safety cannot be had from any set rules, as each case must be studied separately, and its system adapted to the complications of metal about the structure. The efficiency of the conductor depends almost entirely on the way it is applied. The composition matters little, and choice between copper and iron is chiefly a question of cost and durability.

Material for crystal balls up to 8 inches or more in diameter is among Japan's wonderful products, and a new piece of crystal is reported to be 4½ feet long and 1½ feet thick, weighing over 10,000 pounds. A Milan museum has a quartz crystal 3½ feet long, and 5½ feet in diameter, its weight being estimated at 870 pounds.

Hitherto the heights of clouds have been determined by simultaneous observations of the angle from two different stations, but this plan is difficult and uncertain because it is necessary to make the two observations at exactly the same moment and on the same portion of the cloud. In inspiration has come to Dr. J. Rhaden, assistant at the Vienna Observatory, from noticing that the vertical beam of light from the new illuminated fountain in the Schwartzbergplatz produces a bright spot on any cloud passing over head. Imaginary lines between the observatory, the fountain and the spot on the cloud form a right angled triangle whose vertical varies with the height of the cloud, and the height of this vertical is easily calculated from the inclination of the line between the observatory and the spot, the horizontal base line being of known length. Clouds have been observed already at heights varying from one to six miles. A peculiar thing noted is that the beam of light sometimes reveals the presence of an invisible stratum of fine vapor, one of these clouds in an apparently clear sky having been 6½ miles high.

Arteriosclerosis, the thickening and hardening of the artery walls, is one of the most common causes of death. It is indicated by increased or lessened blood tension in the arteries, and when the sphygmometer reveals such condition, Prof. d'Arsonval, the eminent French man of science, applies six baths of a high frequency electric current. Such application, it is claimed, completely restores the normal blood pressure. The baths of five or ten minutes each may be taken three times a week and they cause no inconvenience or disagreeable sensation.

The remarkable nitrogen-absorbing power of calcium can be utilized, with fixation, of oxygen, to produce chemically a vacuum in incandescent lamps, and also to eliminate the occluded gases in molten iron or steel.

A projectile to take photographs, and claimed to have been successful at heights up to half a mile, is the idea of Herr Marie, a German photographer. A camera having the form of the usual conoidal shell, is thrown into the air by means of a kind of trap. At a predetermined angle, as the camera turns to make its descent and is pointed slightly downward, the shutter is automatically released, and a picture is taken of a broad expanse of country. In still air the flight and spot at which the aerial camera will fall can be calculated with much precision. Precautions are taken to avoid damage by concussion, and the results are expected to be of great possible value in military operations.

Much recent progress in dealing with whooping cough is noted by a French reviewer. The specific microbe has been isolated, and proves to be a small oval bacterium that evidently produces no spores. Dr. J. de Nittis reports that arsenic, to which he attributes specific action on the germ, is a most effective remedy against the disease. Dr. H. de Rothschild has administered chloroform internally, and has had very favorable results,

especially in children, two patients out of nine having been cured at once, while three were immediately relieved and soon cured, the four others being cured only at the end of a fortnight. The Pasteur Institute finds promise in a serum treatment.

The linolite lamp is a tube with a straight—instead of coiled filament, the advantage being that the semi-cylindrical reflector throws a larger proportion of the light rays into the space to be illuminated. Late tests at Manchester, Eng., show a superiority over the ordinary incandescent lamp both along the axis of the light and at right angles to it, the average being 56 per cent greater lighting by the linolite lamp than by the ordinary lamp with opal reflector.

"They like the taste as well as maple sugar" is what one mother wrote of Kenney's Laxative Cough Syrup. This modern cough syrup is absolutely free from any opiate or narcotic. Contains honey and tar. Conforms to the National Pure Food and Drug Law. Sold by F. W. Rubner.

THE HEADLESS BANDIT.

Queer Story From the Archives of the Vienna Courts.

Dr. Loye, a French physician, who greatly interested himself in the question, "What passes in the head of a decapitated human being?" related the following remarkable story, which he stated was taken from the archives of the Vienna courts: It was in the year — that Schoenberg, a well known bandit, and four of his associates were caught and condemned to death. They were already on their knees ready to pay the penalty of their bloody deeds by submitting to the awful fate of decapitation when Schoenberg addressed the judge, asking that his four companions might be pardoned on certain conditions. "If," asked the bandit, "after I am beheaded I get up and walk to the first of my comrades, will you pardon him?" The judge thought that he was pretty safe in complying with the request. "Then," continued Schoenberg, "if I walk to the second, the third and the fourth, will you pardon them also?" The judge replied that if such a miracle could be performed he would obtain pardons for the other three also. The bandit was now satisfied, and, bending his head, he received the fatal blow. Instantly the head rolled down in the sand, but to the surprise and horror of all present the headless trunk arose and walked alone. Aimlessly, it appeared, the body walked around until it passed the first, the second, the third and the fourth condemned bandit, when it fell down and became motionless. Query, "How could a headless body think?"

THE MEXICAN OCELOT.

A Great Jumper Is This Strange Little Spotted Jungle Cat.

One of the most interesting animals of the new world and yet one of which little seems to be written, even by sportsmen who have spent much time in Mexico and the Central American states, is the ocelot, the strange little spotted cat of the dense jungles of tropical parts of the two Americas. They are not nearly so heavy as the average feline of the eastern woods and are infinitely lighter on their feet. They run with the greatest agility up and down the almost perpendicular trunks of trees and follow a crippled bird out on limbs too slender, it would seem, to bear the weight of the parrot, let alone the cat. Parrots are the ocelot's principal food, and their hunting is done almost altogether by day, though, like all the cat tribe, they are thoroughly at home in the blackest night.

The parrots which they hunt frequent the thickest of forests, coming to the ground only in the rare open spaces and along the banks of the many small streams where they drink. In order to follow them it is necessary that the ocelots be great jumpers, and so they are. When I was following the bounds through the southern California hills after wildcats and an occasional mountain lion I was wont to say that the latter was the greatest jumper on earth. The ocelot has any mountain lion that ever walked beaten a block, length for length and weight for weight.—Forest and Stream.

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A LOST RIDING HABIT.

It Lost For the Empress Eugenie the French Empire.

Even Emile de Girardin, whom Eugene welcomed as "the gravedigger of dynasties" because he had gone to Louis Philippe on the eve of his flight in 1848 to warn him as he came to warn her now, said to her very seriously that night:

"Should your majesty appear bravely on horseback in the midst of the people your majesty can still count on their enthusiasm and devotion."

Eugenie resolved to show herself on horseback. She ordered that the riding habit be chosen. It must be all black, of the severest simplicity. And she would just pin the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor on her left breast.

Often the slightest causes bring about the gravest results. The tragedy of the empire's last chance, therefore, must be sought along with the black riding skirt and corset.

By incredible ill luck they could not find it. There had been one, but it had disappeared, "doubtless stolen." Others were at Compiègne and Fontainebleau. They found a riding habit of dark green with heavy gold braid, the costume of the imperial stag hunt.

"It will not do," Eugene sobbed; "it will not do!"

And so for lack of a black skirt and corset the empress of the French was forced to flee her capital and lost an empire.—Sterling Heilig in Metropolitan Magazine.

A FLY IN A WEB.

The Way a Tiny Spider Imprisoned His Big Victim.

"One morning when busy in my workshop," says a naturalist, "a large fly, double the size of a bluebottle, was caught in a spider's web in the window close to where I was at work. It was held by two of its legs only, and for some time the spider, which was about the size of the fly's head, proceeded to strengthen its hold by attaching numerous extra lines to the two captive limbs, carefully keeping out of reach of the others, which were letting out in all directions in frantic efforts to escape.

"During a short respite in the captive's struggles the spider cautiously approached and with its hind legs got several turns of its tiny rope round one of the limbs that were free. These tactics were carried on till all the legs were firmly bound. It then injected poison into one of the legs. This soon showed itself, for its denuding effects were a marked degree. The poison paralyzes, but does not kill.

"Shortly after a second bite resistance ceased, and the victim settled down to suck the juices of its fallen prey. The struggles lasted quite an hour. Next morning the fly was alive, and the spider was still sucking out its lifeblood."—Chicago News.

The Missing Tenors.

One of the leading tenors in Moscow was called upon to sing an opera in which one note was much too high for him, but he got a man in the orchestra to come in just at the right time and supply the note. In exchange the tenor was to take him to supper. The plan answered well, the applause was loud, but the tenor forgot all about the supper. Next time he sang the opera he went to the front of the stage, put his hand on his heart and opened his mouth as wide as he could. His discomfort was great when the expectant hush was broken by a voice from the orchestra saying, "Where's my supper?"—From Iskra.

Chinese Statistics.

Some of the ordinary expressions of the Chinese are pointedly sarcastic enough. A blustering, harmless fellow they call "a paper tiger." When a man values himself overmuch they compare him to "a rat falling into a scale and weighing itself." Overdoing a thing they call "a hunchback making a bow." A spendthrift they compare to "a rocket" which goes off at once. Those who expend their charity on remote objects, but neglect their families, are said to "hang a lantern on a pole, which is seen afar, but gives no light below."

Just Like Him.
The Rev. Walter Colton, author of "Ship and Shore" and other books, gave a most forcible illustration of the character of an officer on board the ship to which he was attached as chaplain. The officer was always meddling with other people's business and was seldom in his own place. Consequently he was most unpopular with the sailors. One of them, goaded to unusual irritation, said one day, "I do believe that at the general resurrection the lieutenant will be found getting out of somebody else's grave."

The Soft Answer.
"Johnny," said the stern parent, "my father used to whip me when I behaved at the table as badly as you are doing."
"Well," rejoined the precocious youngster, "I hope I'll never have to make a confession like that to my little boys."—Chicago News.

Effect of High Living.
Goodman Gongong—Wake up, pard. Wot ye groanin' about? Tuffold Knutt (rubbing his eyes)—Gosh, but I've had a horrible dream! I thought I'd got a job o' work an' wuz doin' the man-eatin' fur a octopus.—Chicago Tribune.

A Restorative.
Suppliment—I'm faint from lack of food. Rich Lady (generously)—How dreadful! Here, smell my vinaigrette.

LUNCHEON WAS EXPENSIVE.

Instead of 15 Francs It Really Cost 40,000 Francs.

One day three friends in Paris were taking a walk together.

"I should like to have an exquisite lunch," said one of the three.

"And I," remarked the third one, "should be content with any kind of lunch."

Unfortunately none of them was possessed of the necessary money. Presently one of the trio was struck by an idea. He led his friends to a music publisher and made him an offer:

Buy from us a song. This gentleman wrote the text; that one set it to music, and I shall sing it, as I am the only one of us with a good voice."

"Well, sing it for a trial," replied the publisher.

The young man complied, and the publisher seemed to be satisfied. He paid 15 francs for the song, and the friends hastened joyfully to a restaurant.

The author of the text was Alfred de Musset, the musician was Monpurr and the singer Dupre. The song, which was bought and paid for with 15 francs, "The Andalusian Girl," yielded the publisher 40,000 francs.—Harper's Weekly.

Strength of a Bear.

Few people know that a grizzly bear can give points to any other carnivorous animal in point of strength. A grizzly bear weighing just four hundredweight has been watched carrying a hoifer of more than two-thirds its own weight for two miles up the most steep and rugged mountain side, and this without pausing one instant for rest. The grizzly bear is the largest and most powerful of all the bear tribe, but his cousin, the cinnamon bear, runs him very close, and the big white polar bear, though not really so dangerous a customer, is capable of performing the most extraordinary feats of strength.

Giving Impressively.

There are diversities of giving as well as of gifts. To give a little with a grand air sometimes seems to make more of an impression than to give much modestly. The world has not changed in this respect. Samuel Pepys wrote in his "Diary" in 1709: "There was a great number of merchants and others of good quality (at a dinner) on purpose to make an offering to two newly married servants, which, when dinner was done, we did, and I did give 10 shillings and no more, though I believe most of the rest did give more, and did believe that I did so too."

Convicted by Sleep.

A Paris woman who was arrested for picking pockets and who pretended to speak an unknown language because of her own ignorance, was brought before the magistrate she was interrogated by Turkish, Russian, Polish and Hungarian interpreters, but none could understand her, although one believed she spoke a little known dialect of Persia. The magistrate was not convinced and ordered her to be kept in the prison infirmary under strict surveillance. In her sleep the woman talked fluent French, with the true Parisian accent.

Practical Illustration.

"My dear," said the caller, with a winning smile, to the little girl who occupied the study while her father, an eminent literary man, was at his dinner, "I suppose you assist your papa by entertaining the bores?"

"Yes, sir," replied the little girl gravely. "Please be seated."—Washington Journal.

The Wise Man.

"This popular fiction is all rot. In real life the girl's father seldom objects to the man of her choice."

"You're wrong there. He often objects, but he's usually too wise to say anything."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Any time is the proper time for saying what is just.—Greek Proverb.

Remodeled.

After being injured by a bull of peculiarly savage temper John Wesson was under a doctor's care for a considerable time and thereby incurred a heavy bill for medical attendance. When he was almost well one of his old friends who had called upon him said he congratulated him on looking so well after such a long illness.

"Looking well?" echoed John. "I should be looking well. There's been \$150 spent in repairs on me lately, and I'm not finished yet!"

The Privilege of Peers.

There is a curious case in Fortescue's "reports" relating to the privilege of peers, in which the bailiff who many years ago arrested a lord was forced by the court to kneel down and ask his pardon, though he alleged that he had acted by mistake, for that his lordship had a dirty shirt, a voracious suit of clothes and only sixpence in his pocket, so that he could not be a peer and arrested him through inadvertence.—Green Bag.

He Died Anyhow.

This was the way a native physician in India filled out a death certificate: "I am of a mind that he died (or lost his life) for want of foodings or on account of starvation. Maybe also for other things for comfortables, and most probably he died by drowning."

Washington Letter.

Washington, January 11, 1907.

After a very lively day in the Senate on Monday over the discharge of the negro battalion, a lull has occurred, awaiting the recovery of senator Tillman that he may speak on the subject. Senator Lodge undertook, in defense of the president, to knock out senator Foraker's resolution calling for an inquiry by the committee on military affairs, but was worsted in the encounter. The Brownsville affair and the action of the president has been so thoroughly discussed by the senior senator from Ohio that even the president, stubborn as he is, has, for the latest report is true, still further acknowledged that he was wrong, for it is stated that he will modify his order of discharge by eliminating the prohibition to enter the civil service of the United States. Thus far none of his foremost adherents has audibly supported him in this, while many have condemned him.

As the facts are unfolded it becomes more plain that the president made a grievous error, and what is more grievous still is that his error is in line with his tendency to augment the power of the executive and make it independent of the slightest kind of control. A few such errors, if not corrected, would soon land us amid what some of us were once pleased to call the "effete monarchies of Europe." But that this tendency has gone far enough without restraint is becoming evident, and the latest report about the capitol is that a resolution will be introduced subjecting to congressional approval every executive order of the president. It seems to be recognized that some control is becoming imperatively necessary in view of the dangers which might otherwise overtake our institutions. But it is certain if such an effort is made, the present executive resistance to legislative action in regard to his discharge order would be nothing compared to the battle royal which would occur between the advocates of centralized power and those who believe in representative government which has made us the richest and the greatest country on earth.

The opposition to the unrestricted immigration of Japanese is fast taking shape, and out of it will come the next great battle to be waged by the Pacific coast in behalf of its future. The entire delegation is in favor of restricting such immigration, which now amounts to over 1,000 a month. But its gravity is not alone in its numbers but in the character of the immigrants. It is fast becoming recognized that the Japanese now coming to our shores are capable of being organized into a body acting under one impulse or one will, and, therefore, a menace to the communities where they reside. The California delegation in the house will take up this matter before the committee on foreign affairs, and will advocate exclusion. In the other chamber the Pacific coast senators are practically unanimous on that point. Senator Perkins will lecture before the National Geographical Society in a few weeks on "The Empire of the Pacific," which designation the Pacific coast states and Alaska will be entitled to by reason of the vast growth which will follow the increasing commerce with the Orient, and he will point out the necessity for taking early action to preserve the American character of the states bordering on the Pacific.

Wednesday the treasury department decided to purchase fifty feet frontage on Montgomery street, corner of Commercial, to bring the sutrasury site down to Montgomery street. These lots adjoin the present sutrasury lot on the west, and will thus give the new building a good frontage on Commercial and Montgomery streets. The Steinhart lot on the corner will be purchased for \$75,000 and that adjoining, known as the Josselyn lot, also of twenty-five feet frontage will cost \$53,000. The money for this purchase is now available from the appropriation made at the last session of congress for \$375,000. The sum remaining for the building will therefore be a little short of \$250,000. The treasury department is of the opinion that a good four-story building can be erected for that sum; but Mr. Edgar Painter, who is now here, is of the opinion that a more imposing building should be erected, and is endeavoring to secure an increase in the limit of cost. He suggests \$200,000 more as needed to secure a building suited in all respects to the site and character of the structure. He has broached the matter in the house, but congressmen Nahu and Hayes, it is understood, do not look upon it with great favor, fearing that the house would not consider it in view of the appropriations already made for San Francisco. He will bring the proposition before Senator Perkins, who will give it his attention in the senate.

The congressional party which sailed for Panama just before the holidays, to look over conditions at the Isthmus, returned to Washington Wednesday. Among those who took

the trip were senator Flint and congressmen McKinlay and Knowland of California. These gentlemen express themselves as being heartily glad they have looked over the ground where the greatest of all the world's work is now under way, as they are thereby convinced that the construction of the canal will from this time forth be pushed with increasing vigor. They speak of the great but necessary work of sanitation which has been performed, thereby rendering the canal zone habitable by whites, and making it unnecessary to rely for labor upon Jamaica negroes or Chinese. In their opinion the labor problem has been solved by the importation of sturdy laborers from Spain, some of whom have been at work a year, thus giving ample time to determine their ability to work on the Isthmus, and their efficiency. How great this is, is seen in the fact that they are paid twice the wages given negroes from Jamaica. It is probable that the Chinese question will not again be raised in connection with the Panama canal, for the canal commission is sure it will be able to secure all the laborers needed from Spain, and their efficiency has been already tested.

The break in the Colorado river and the danger impending to the Imperial valley region is again attracting the attention of the authorities in Washington. The efforts of E. H. Harriman of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to close the break in Mexico do not seem to have been so successful as was expected, the work being of a magnitude surpassing expectation. At any rate, the Mexican government has apparently been unable to see an immediate prospect that the break will be closed, and it is understood that it has notified the California Development Company, organized under Mexican laws to control that part of the canal in Mexican territory, that if the Colorado is not brought under control within ten days the franchise will be cancelled. As the bonds of the whole irrigation scheme are based in part on this Mexican franchise, its revocation will work serious injury to the California Development Company. The question is mooted anew of extending national aid in closing the break, but this action is not thought to be probable in the face of the assertion that the Southern Pacific Company controls the California Development Company, which would mean that an appropriation by congress would be a gift to the railroad for the improvement of its private property. It is realized on all sides that the situation is a serious one indeed, but the difficulties surrounding it are too many for congress to jump blindly into the breach with millions of dollars. If the development companies should withdraw from the field and the Southern Pacific Company retire from the reclamation business, there might be a chance for the government to take over the whole plan and carry it out in accordance with the reclamation and irrigation laws. This, perhaps, is what will eventually occur, but in the meanwhile a great many international and other difficulties must be swept out of the way. The director of the Geological Survey states that should the government take the Imperial valley project under its control, the scheme would require \$150,000,000; but he thinks the land could well stand it, as it would create a lien of not over \$30 an acre, whereas, it is really worth, with a perfect water supply, \$500 an acre and over. The president is preparing another message on the Colorado break which will be illustrated after the manner of his message on the Panama canal.

All the data available from government and other sources has been placed in his hands. But what his attitude regarding the pending questions will be, or what recommendation he will make, there has been no hint at this time. It is known, however, that president Harriman of the Southern Pacific Company has promised to close the break, and a large force is now at work night and day to complete the work. Whatever action may be taken by the government will doubtless depend on the ability of the railroad to control the river. Even if it does, it may possibly be that a movement will be inaugurated to have the government take charge of this great irrigation scheme and take it entirely out of the hands of the railroad and development companies.

Last week congressman W. F. Englebright representing the First Congressional District of California, was appointed by speaker Cannon member of the very important committee on mines and mining. It is not only a great compliment to congressman Englebright, but a piece of good fortune for California that the position on the committee should be so filled. Luckily when congressman Englebright took his seat in the House of Representatives there was a vacancy on the committee caused by the fact that congressman Williamson of Oregon, who had been appointed, had failed to qualify on account of the indictments brought against him because of the land-fraud cases in Oregon. Congressman Englebright will do good service to the coast on this committee.

Ex-Governor H. H. Markham and General O. H. La Grange, governor of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, have written to the delegation concerning the needs of that institution. Appropriations are requested for a quartermasters' storehouse, a dining hall and kitchen, a morgue, a pipe line, and an iron fence around the grounds, this last being needed on account of the rapid encroachment of neighboring towns on the grounds of the Home. Already settlement is pressing upon two of the boundary lines, and a permanent fence has become a matter of necessity. Congressman McLachlan and senator Perkins will go before the house committee and endeavor to secure the insertion of the needed appropriations in the Sundry Civil bill, and if this should not be sufficient, Senator Perkins and Senator Flint will without doubt have the amounts inserted when the bill gets to the Senate.

A few days ago Hon. J. G. Hamilton of New York, whose sons are interested in the Alta California Beet Sugar Company, which has established at Hamilton, near Chico, the most complete beet sugar factory in the world, wrote to senator Perkins concerning the immediate necessity of securing permission to build a steel drawbridge across the Sacramento river at the point where the old bridge stood which was destroyed a few years ago. This bridge is for the purpose of getting the tracks of the Northern Electric Company across the river. The company has contracted to build from Chico to Hamilton and to have rails laid on both sides of the river by July 1st. Steel for the bridge will be delivered by May 15th, and the bridge should be finished so the road can take care of the beet crop this summer and fall. Senator Perkins at once took up the matter with the chief of engineers of the war department, and has been informed by General Mackenzie that he had immediately placed all the papers in the case in the hands of Col. Heuer for report. He says this report may be somewhat delayed for the reason that Col. Heuer has been summoned to Washington, but that he is sure there will be no unnecessary loss of time.

The railroad referred to is necessary for the success of the factory, as sugar beets are being grown on both sides of the river and must be taken by rail to the factory at Hamilton. Later on the Shasta Southern, which is building from Redding to Colusa will open up a very rich territory and will supply the factory with a large amount of raw material. Very nearly \$2,000,000 have been invested at Hamilton by the Alta California Beet Sugar Company, and a town modern in all respects has been built, with a \$35,000 hotel, streets graded and oiled, cement sidewalks, a beautiful park, over 4,000 shade trees, and an irrigation ditch over thirteen miles long. There is being erected a building for a bank with \$50,000 capital, large cattle yards have been completed, and all stores and dwellings are supplied with electric lights. All this is what follows the beet sugar industry wherever established—the erection of a modern city with thousands of busy inhabitants, dependent upon the cultivation of the beet in the large surrounding area. It is an unanswerable argument against free sugar from Cuba or the Philippines.

A few days ago Hon. Abbot Kinney of Los Angeles wrote to Senator Perkins suggesting the advisability of establishing a government biological laboratory at the Venice of America, which present unusual facilities for investigating marine life. The senator took up the matter with Hon. Geo. M. Bowers, commissioner of fish and fisheries, and today commissioner Bowers said:

"I beg leave to call your attention to an item in the estimates of appropriations for this Bureau for 1908, providing for the establishment of a fish cultural station on the Pacific coast. The proposed station, while intended primarily for the artificial propagation of the food animals of the region, could very properly serve also as a place for biological research. In the event of congress authorizing the establishment of this station I shall, of course, take great pleasure in giving full consideration to the advantages possessed by Venice of America."

Hon. A. F. Fitzgerald, president of the chamber of commerce of San Luis Obispo has telegraphed to each member of the delegation resolutions favoring the Henry ranch for a camp site for

WHITE PINE TAR WITH MENTHOL for COLDS.

Take our White Pine Tar with Menthol for Colds. It will relieve the throat, stop the coughing, and relieve the soreness. It's a fine, pure helpful cough syrup—Good enough for children and equally good for grown people. Agrees with weak stomachs. Price 50c. Money back if not satisfied.

RUSHER'S
CITY PHARMACY.

Jackson, Cal.

LOCAL NEWS

Ladies Attention! Send your name, address and size of dress-shields, also name of dry goods store where you trade and receive free sample pair 'Canfield's' Hicks Brand Gossamer Weight Shields. Address "Canfield," care of the S. H. and M. Co., 25 South St., San Francisco, Cal.

A sure cure for the blues, Isle of Insects, at the Opera house on Jan. 30-31.

J. F. Wilson, Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 44; residence, black 394; Jackson.

Marion W. Moore, the traveling agent of the Western Federation of Miners, was in Jackson on Tuesday. His presence is believed to have special significance to the mining industry.

W. E. Kent departed finally Monday morning for his new field of enterprise in the conduct of McCall's recovery business in Stockton. He expressed himself as well satisfied with his new location. He resigned his position as secretary of the Odd Fellows lodge here, and Harvey A. Clark was elected to fill the vacancy.

Reserved seats for the Isle of Insects, Jan. 30-31, on sale at the City Pharmacy.

Mrs. M. Tregloan has been appointed as cook at the county hospital, where Mrs. Cosgrove resigned. She will take her place on the first of next month.

Ernest Taylor has gone to San Francisco to take a full course in surgery.

The A. O. U. W. lodge, has received a letter from Mrs. A. H. Kuhlman stating that there was no truth in the rumor that Mr. Kuhlman had died of pneumonia in Rhyolite, Nev. He is still sick, however, and this doubtless started the report of his death. He had fully recovered, but intends to return to California for time, at least. Mrs. Kuhlman is living in Sanger, Fresno county, and either he will go to recuperate, and as the balance of the winter.

Mrs. Z. T. Justus, who has been here since the holidays, left Sunday morning for Oakland.

Ed. Langhery, who has been attending the holidays with his uncle, W. H. Greenhalgh, left Monday morning for Knights' Ferry, where he is employed on the Alta line, under the superintendency of John Greenhalgh.

Mrs. Harrington and daughter left Sunday morning for San Francisco, for a brief visit.

John Cunee and Lewis Love were passengers on the Sunday train bound for Stockton, to resume their duties at the Stockton Business college.

Ben. Waller left Sunday for Stockton, to remain with his aunt, Mrs. Harvey Pense, who is employed at a McColl grocery store.

Prof. Kothe, who has been instructor of the Jackson brass band, left Sunday morning for the city. He does not intend to return. The local and will try to get along hereafter without a lured instructor.

M. Newman, who has been confined to the house from sickness, appeared for the first time since the attack at a lively stable on Saturday last.

We make a specialty of printing all kinds of notes, receipts, checks, etc., and your orders to the Ledger.

Alex Eudey has entered into an agreement with Thomas J. Burrows, electrician of the Amador Electric Light Company, for the sale of his residence on Pitt street. One hundred dollars has been paid to bind the bargain. Mr. Burrows intends to purchase it for a residence for himself.

Frank Eudey intends to quit his place in the bank on the 1st of next month, and will leave for other parts. He has not decided where he will take.

The "Isle of Insects" at the Opera house Jan. 30-31.

The firm of Picardo & Vela is now fully embarked in the variety store refore belonging to U. S. Gregory. The stocktaking was finished last week, and all arrangements for the transfer of the business were completed. The new firm will not only score a success. Both are energetic, steady young men of good business qualifications and the Ledger in hearty recommendation them as worthy of a generous support.

W. J. McGee has been elected a director of the One and Eastern Railroad.

There are sixteen people in the medley "Isle of Insects." Opera house, Jan. 30-31.

Chas. H. Crocker left last Friday morning for San Francisco to represent Antonio Katto in the United States court on his application for final discharge in bankruptcy. He has not returned yet.

When you wish the finest flavored coffee and teas, remember that W. J. Nettle keeps only the best.

To see Blondie in the "Isle of Insects" is never to forget him. He is surely the laugh merchant.

D. G. Calvin, who has been working at his trade in San Francisco for several months, returned home this week, and proposes to stay here.

All the mining in Cosumnes township is stopped by a break in the Plymouth ditch which supplies that district. Several weeks ago a slide carried out a portion of the ditch from the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes. Before the break could be repaired the heavy snow came on and the upper portions of the ditch are filled with snow and ice. It will probably be six weeks before much water can be obtained for mining.—El Dorado Republican.

Joe has formed over the Tabeard reservoir one and a half inches thick.

Drs. Barkan & Sewall—Specialists for eye, ear, nose and throat, are now located at 1700 California St., corner Van Ness Ave. San Francisco.

Ledger and Chicago Week Y. Intercoast, both papers for one year, \$2.50 in advance.

Blondie Robinson, who heads the Isle of Insects Company, is without a doubt one of the greatest comedians before the public.

The Isle of Insects Comedy Co., is highly recommended by the press and public, satisfaction guaranteed.

Miners' Union Meeting.

A largely attended meeting of Jackson Miners' Union was held in their hall on Court street on Wednesday evening. Evidently business of importance was no top, and the presence here for several days of three traveling delegates of the W. F. M., from Colorado, lends color to the prevailing opinion that something is doing. Of course the proceedings were secret, but the applause that issued from the crowded hall occasionally indicated that much enthusiasm prevailed. It is reported that another meeting will be held Sunday evening.

According to current rumor the question of eight hours is not agitated, and the vote to be taken does not concern that matter. It is hoped that there are enough level-headed men belonging to the local union to prevent any extreme measures being taken calculated to bring serious disturbance to the industrial interests of this section.

From what we can gather the question at stake is on the socialist element. The local union want the Italian socialists to join the regular union. They, however, do not look with favor upon this program, and what a union of their own, under the jurisdiction of the W. F. M. There is quite a feeling on this point. Sunday's meeting is expected to settle it definitely.

Removal Notice.

On and after the 1st of February the butchering business heretofore conducted by D. Mattley at the north end of Main street, will be moved to the premises heretofore occupied by Eudey and Marre, next to the post office.

D. MATTLEY.

Butcher Business Sold.

Alex Eudey and J. Marre on Monday disposed of their butchering business to D. Mattley and Geo. Thomas. They have been offering the same for sale for some months. Mr. Marre has been very anxious to close his interests here, and go to Goldfield, Nevada, where he is interested in some mining leases with F. W. Kueber and others. Finally George L. Thomas, the old established butcher, was asked to negotiate a sale and made arrangements with David Mattley to that end. Mattley bought the business, lease and personal property at the shop, for \$900, and G. L. Thomas purchased a few head of stock and other things that he needs in his business. Mattley, we understand, will close his butcher shop at the north end of Main street, and move to the Eudey and Marre location. The transfer will take effect on the first of February. Jackson will again revert to two butcher shops, instead of three. There is a fair business for two places, but not enough for three. The slaughter house used by Eudey and Marre is rented from W. F. Detert. Mr. Mattley did not want that. It is likely that George Thomas will continue to rent it and use it for slaughtering purposes in his business.

Unclaimed Letters.

In Jackson post office, January 25, 1907.

Paule Danilovic, Miss Irene Fisher, A. Frediani (2), P. F. Daggett Charles Randies, Made Sasse, Miss Mary Williams (pc), Don Geunsubiets.

FERRASCHI FAMILY POISONED.

Terrible Tragedy at Ditch Tender's Dwelling—Five Persons Dead.

One of the saddest calamities that has ever occurred in Amador county transpired at the dwelling house of Tobia Ferraschi, a ditch tender on the Standard Electric Company's ditch on Sunday last. Ferraschi lives at a place known as Spring gulch, about two or three miles east of Clinton, and ten miles from Jackson. He has been employed in that position steadily for the past nine years. His family consisted of a wife and five children, also a niece—the child of a sister of Mrs. Ferraschi, who was adopted into the family upon the death of her mother, which occurred when she was about two years old. The oldest girl, Theresa, is about 19 years, and two younger sisters, one five and the other seven. These, with the father now constitute the surviving remnant of the family, wiped out in a strange and mysterious manner, something akin to ptomaine poisoning.

It seems that the family at dinner time on Saturday, partook of some fresh string beans, put up by Mrs. Ferraschi herself, and preserved not in tin cans, but in clear glass jars, air tight. They were put up last season. The particular method pursued in their preservation we do not know, but according to report they were cooked for two hours. At the dinner Saturday the beans were partaken of, as a salad.

Mrs. Canonica, who is a close neighbor, was at the meal Saturday, and partook of the beans with the members of the family, also her daughter, a child of twelve. They had eaten of these same preserves frequently during the winter, and had experienced no ill effects. Mr. Ferraschi, however, says that he did not like them, and partook very sparingly, as they did not taste good. Particularly on this Saturday, he took but a spoonful, as they did not suit his palate. There were no symptoms of illness until the following day, Sunday near noon. Dr. Phillips, who had been the family physician, was telephoned for. He happened to be at Pine Grove that morning, and received the message at Caminetti's ranch, on the way home. He inquired what the trouble was, and Ferraschi said his wife's throat was troubling her. There was nothing to indicate that it was a case of great urgency, and neither Ferraschi nor the physician had any idea that it was a grave case of poisoning. On reaching Jackson, the doctor endeavored to get a fresh team, from the livery stable, but they were all engaged. He then left word at Rucker's drug store for Dr. Gall or some other physician, who had a fresh team, to attend. The trip is a very rough one, through at least a foot of snow for several miles before reaching Ferraschi. Dr. Gall started in the afternoon reaching there at sunset. One of the children, the girl of 17 years, was dead when he arrived.

The mother was very sick, but the other, the 12 year old boy and his sister had not as yet developed alarming symptoms. The doctor, however, was satisfied that the cases were of the gravest character, and not only remained for hours himself, but sent for Dr. Endicott, who went up early Monday morning. Mrs. Ferraschi died about midnight, the girl passed away about 2 o'clock Monday morning, and the boy several hours later.

Sheriff Gregory and district attorney Vicini, went up Monday morning. None of the contents of the supposed fatal jar could be obtained for analysis. A similar jar was taken as a sample of the preserved stuff, and is now in the possession of the district attorney's office.

Dr. Call did not remain all night, but returned to town about 11 o'clock Sunday night, and started back in company with Dr. Endicott at 6 o'clock the next morning. By the time they reached there two more victims had died, and the fourth died shortly afterwards.

The fatal meal consisted of some salami, in addition to the preserved beans. This salami was also home made, and composed of bacon and other ingredients. They also had some cheese, and wine. The medical men believe that the poison lurked either in the salami or the beans. This particular salami was entirely consumed at the meal, like the beans; nothing left for analysis.

The eldest girl did not eat of the dinner, as she was not feeling very well, and the two youngest were playing at the time, and having partaken of food a short time before, were not hungry, and escaped the fatal meal.

The four bodies were brought to Jackson late Monday night, and placed in the undertaking parlors of Huberty & Giovannoni.

Coroner H. E. Potter empaneled a jury of twelve persons. These were sworn, and viewed the four bodies as they lay in the undertaking parlors of Huberty & Giovannoni on Tuesday evening, after the autopsies had been performed. The holding of the inquest was then postponed until the result of the analysis is forthcoming. It may be a week or more before the inquisition is held. The stomach and its contents of Miss Ermina Cottini, the niece, were forwarded to the city Wednesday morning, she being the first victim, it was believed the poison or whatever caused death would be more readily detected in her case. The organs in the other cases will be held here pending the outcome of the chemical analysis.

While holding an autopsy on the body of the boy on Tuesday morning, an urgent telephone message was sent in from Canonica's that Mrs. Canonica was sick with the same symptoms that had taken off the others, and for Dr. Endicott to go there at once. Both Dr. Endicott and Gall started off as soon as possible thereafter. Dr. A. P. Griffin of Volcano, was also there.

On reaching there Mrs. Canonica was found in a very serious condition, also her twelve year old daughter, who also partook of the Saturday dinner at Ferraschi's. On Monday Mrs. Canonica had experienced no ill effects, except a pain in the stomach, and as a precautionary measure she was given an emetic and purging medicines, which acted freely. The child did not complain at all and was not treated at all on Monday. The two Jackson physicians returned to town about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and reported at both patients were in a dangerous condition, and likely to die. Dr. Griffin remained with the patients. The poison, whatever its nature, had ample time to work through the system, and little could be done after such a length of time had transpired to counteract its deadly work.

Mrs. Canonica died early Wednesday morning, in the same manner in which the others had passed away. A peculiar feature of her case was that she had assisted in laying out the bodies of the victims that preceded her, and had not manifested up to that time the premonitory symptoms that she herself was infected.

Since Wednesday night the Canonica child has taken a decided change for the better. About three o'clock that morning she had a bad spell, after which she improved materially, and the reports since are to the effect that she continues to mend. The chances seem to favor her recovery. She is able to swallow, to talk, and to eat.

An inquest was held by the coroner Wednesday afternoon at the Canonica residence near Tabeard reservoir on the body of Mrs. Canonica, who died that morning, supposedly from the effects of ptomaine poisoning from partaking of the preserved string beans at Ferraschi's. The investigation was a formal one. Coroner Potter took up four jurors from Jackson, and secured three others from the neighborhood of the deceased's home. The jury were not in possession of sufficient facts to pronounce with any degree of certainty upon the cause of death, and adjourned. The searching investigation will be made when the analytical chemist has reported.

The names and ages of the victims are as follows in the order of their deaths:

Miss Ermina Cottini, aged 17 years, Mrs. Marie Ferraschi, aged 18 years, Lydia Ferraschi, aged 10 years, James T. Ferraschi, aged 12 years, Mrs. Maria A. Canonica, aged 41 years, Dr. A. P. Griffin of Volcano, was called into the cases. When he arrived at the Ferraschi home two of the victims were already dead; the third was dying, and passed away within half an hour after his reaching there. He remained with the patient steadily from the time he got there, and was also present nearly all through the Canonica cases. He reports that everything possible was done to arrest the disease, in some cases from the first symptoms to the last stage, but all efforts seemed fruitless.

The remnant of the Ferraschi family—namely the father, Theresa, aged 19, and the two youngest girls, aged 5 and 7 respectively, came to Jackson Monday, and are staying at the residence of Wm. Tan on Court street.

The father feels the misfortune keenly, and the eldest daughter, is also prostrated by the bereavement. The family was a most interesting and intelligent one. The boy was particularly bright. The funeral of the four victims will take place to day, having been postponed so long to enable the father of Miss Cottini to reach here.

The talk in some quarters that the malady is black diphtheria, trying to create the impression that it is contagious, is pronounced nonsense by the doctors. There is nothing analogous in the symptoms to those of diphtheria, or any other epidemic.

The cases being of a rare character, it is not surprising that the medical experts are perplexed. They would puzzle any physician anywhere. The symptoms are not similar to those developed by ordinary poisons, such as strychnine, arsenic and morphine, and other well known drugs. Of course, the almost universal opinion is that the deaths were caused by what is called ptomaine poisoning. But this term covers an almost infinite diversity of poisons. By this phrase is meant poison generated by decomposing organic matter, whether animal or vegetable. A popular delusion is that ptomaine poisoning can only develop where metallic canned meats or vegetables are partaken of—that the metal of the cans is an essential feature of such poisoning. And as the beans in the cases under consideration were put up in glass jars, therefore they could not be classed under ptomaine poisoning. But this idea, is not shared by the medical fraternity. As a matter of fact also the glass jars in which the fresh beans were kept were covered with a metal top—a tin cover, with a copper colored wash on the underside. Some are inclined to attribute the mischief to these covers. There are all sorts of reports current in the public mind concerning the cause of the awful visitation, and nothing but the report of the analytical examination will set the matter at rest; perhaps that will fail to do so.

In conversation with the physician we are told ptomaines are slow acting poisons as a rule. In the Ferraschi cases the first symptoms of trouble were not apparent until fully 24 hours after the Saturday dinner meal, and in the case of the Canonica child not until over 48 hours. The boy, Jas. T. Ferraschi, was playing all day Sunday, feeling as well as ever, notwithstanding the poison was working in his system to its fatal conclusion. He actually nursed his younger sister, and tried to get her to swallow liquids when near to death, and said that he was all right. Age seems not to have any influence in the period necessary to develop to a fatality. The youth-

ful girl of 17 was the first to succumb. Mrs. Ferraschi, 48 years of age, in robust womanhood, was the second victim, while Mrs. Canonica, also in full vigor of adult age, appeared infected until nearly three days after eating the supposed infected food. While her 12 year old daughter, was the last to fall sick. The poison is taken up by the blood, and through the circulating fluid is conveyed throughout the system. There is no known antidote for such poisons. In these cases medical aid was not called until over 24 hours had elapsed from partaking of the alleged poisonous food. In that time the poison had ample time to work through the system. Medical skill was powerless. Emetics and purgatives failed to eject the poisonous substances and that was all that could be done.

The first symptoms were pains in the stomach. These were not present in all the cases. The secondary symptoms were dizziness and soreness of the throat. The muscles of the throat became contracted or paralyzed, the patient was unable to swallow or speak, and the breathing became difficult. These conditions were not intermittent, but continuous, and finally through the paralysis of the muscles of the respiratory organs, the breathing apparatus was forced to a standstill, the victim died of strangulation. In the case of the boy victim, it is reported that the heart beats were distinctly felt for over five minutes after breathing ceased.

By Wednesday's stage there arrived relatives and friends of the stricken family, to attend the last sad rites. A. Cottina, father of the Ermina Cottini, reached here from one of the mining camps in Southern Nevada. Paul Sonogini, from Reno; Mr. Mottini, a nephew of Mrs. Ferraschi, from San Francisco, and S. Martignoni from Lodi, a half brother of Tobia Ferraschi.

The funeral of the Ferraschi family was held this morning from the Catholic church. The two hearses conveyed the remains of Mrs. Ferraschi and Ermina Cottini, and the casket containing the remains of the boy and girl were carried by pall bearers from the undertaking parlors to the church, and thence to the graveyard. Impressive services were held by Rev. Father Gleason. The caskets were laid side by side in one grave. The mournful cortege was very large, and several were prostrated by the trying ordeal.

The funeral of Mrs. Canonica is to be held this afternoon.

Rainfall.

Rainfall in Jackson the past week has been as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Jan. 22 | 0.10 |
| Jan. 21 | 0.12 |
| Total for week | 0.22 |
| Total for January | 5.14 |
| Total for season | 21.76 |
| Same period last year | 13.52 |

During December and January so far rain has fallen on 25 days. On an average every alternate day has been rainy. This we believe beats all record for two consecutive months.

THE "BONE AGE" IN KANSAS.

In Early Days the Plain Was Strewed With Buffalo Skeletons.

The pioneers of Kansas will never forget the "buffalo bone age." When central and southwestern Kansas were settled the prairies were strewn with buffalo bones. Those were hard times in Kansas, and the gathering of these bones enabled the early settlers to live while they were getting their claims "broken out" for the producing of crops. Nine-tenths of the pioneers of that section of Kansas—and there weren't many at that—had literally nothing but a team and a few household goods that they had hauled from the east in a single wagon. Of course there were no buffalo, for this was in the late seventies, but their bones were the only thing that had a commercial value, and they were utilized. They were hauled in great wagon loads to the nearest railway, often from sixty to a hundred miles away, and sold. The horns were the more valuable, and they were first, but the rest of the skeleton soon followed. There were no fortunes made by these early bone hunters, for a large load of buffalo bones brought only from \$5 to \$8 at the railroad towns, but the proceeds from a load enabled the settler to buy a little flour, coffee and occasionally meat and lumber.—Kansas City Star.

How It Struck the Parrot.

Here is the latest of the Indian army possessed a parrot and also a very irascible temperament. The parrot was a valuable bird, but was rather a nuisance by reason of its extreme talkativeness. One day while the general was writing his business letters the parrot kept up a continual chatter, very disturbing to the writer. At last the general could stand it no longer, and, jumping up, he seized the cage of the unhappy bird, which he whirled vigorously round and round, at the same time shouting furiously. Then he set the cage down again, and silence for some time ensued. At length, however, a feeble voice came from the interior of the cage.

"General," it inquired in quivering accents, "where were you when that cyclone struck us?"—London Tit-Bits.

Royalty's Game.

Cards have always been a royal game. Queen Elizabeth played cards and lost her temper over them frequently. She was no Anne of Austria, to play "like a queen, without passion, of greed or gain." In her reign was commanded to be played "at Wynd-sore a Comedie or Moral devised on a game of the cards," which resulted in the performance by the children of her majesty's chapel of "Alexander and Campaspe," in which the pretty lines occur:

Cupid and my Campaspe played
At cards for kisses. Cupid paid.
—London Chronicle.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of cheap imitations.
Signature of *Wm. D. Little*

Obituary.

Thomas C. Stowers died at his home in Oleta on the 17th, and was buried in the local cemetery on Saturday last. He had been confined to his bed for some months before the end came. He several years ago served a term as supervisor of that district. He was an old pioneer of that section, and highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves besides a widow, three sons, and two married daughters. One of his sons, H. E. Stowers, is a resident of Jackson, and went over on receiving a message announcing the fatal illness, and remained until after the funeral.

John W. Croft, also an old and respected citizen of Oleta, died on Wednesday 15th, and was buried on Friday. He had been sick for a long time. He was roadmaster of that district under the old system of road elective officers, and served one term.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Officers Installed.

On the 10th inst. at Jackson, Rathbone Lodge, No. 166, K. of P., installed officers. There was a fine entertainment. Past Chancellor Dr. A. M. Gall, in behalf of the members of the lodge and with a few appropriate and well chosen remarks, presented the outgoing chancellor commander, Dr. E. E. Endicott, with an elegant solid gold mounted fountain pen as a slight token of the latter's efficient administration as presiding officer of the lodge. A banquet closed the social phase, with W. S. Williams of lone as toastmaster and A. Caminetti as the principal speaker of the evening.

Excelsior Parlor, No. 31, N. S. G. W., installed officers on the 16th inst. and had an entertaining program and a fine banquet. The following are the new officers: President, Will T. Jones; first vice-president, A. L. Stewart; second vice-president, Dr. J. F. Wilson; third vice-president, L. J. Glavinovich; marshal, J. G. Garbarril; inside sentinel, James L. Fontenrose; trust, George A. Gordon; surgeons, L. E. Phillips, A. M. Gall, E. E. Endicott.

Central Eureka Wins in the Highest Court in Suit With East Central Eureka.

A press dispatch from Washington, dated Jan. 21, says:

The supreme court to-day handed down a decision confirming the judgment of the California supreme court in the case of the East Central Eureka Mining Company and others, plaintiffs in error, against the Central Eureka Mining Company. This was a case of a defendant holding under a mineral patent against a plaintiff, the holder of an agricultural patent to quiet title to the mineral ledge underlying the farm of the plaintiff.

This case was tried in the superior court of this county years ago, and the Central Eureka won easily. It involved the right to a strip of ground east of the Central Eureka, and the lateral right of the mining company to follow the pitch of the ledge outside its boundaries. There was little doubt all along that the contention of the Central Eureka would be finally upheld by the highest tribunal.

When the cold winds dry and crack the skin a box of salve can save much discomfort. In buying salve look for the name on the box to avoid any imitations, and be sure you get the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Sold by F. W. Kueber.

AMADOR.

Mrs. T. H. Richards left for San Francisco Wednesday morning.

Miss Tillie Wise and Hazel Wise, are visiting friend in Banker Hill. Mrs. Stone is on the sick list.

J. Batise was a passenger on the out going stage Wednesday morning.

Lester Gatten spent a few days of last week with his folks.

Dr. and Mrs. Miller left for Plymouth, Sunday morning.

S. Rogers spent a few days of last week with friends here.

The band gave a concert Monday evening, and everyone appreciated it immensely. They have made a good beginning for the New Year, and we hope they will keep it up. Inquire.

M. L. Smith, Notary Public, and Stenographer; office Marcella Bldg., Court street; telephone No. 413.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers
The famous little pills.

School Apportionment.

Jackson, Cal., Jan. 21, 1907.
Boards of School Trustees, Amador county.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I herewith report to you the second apportionment for the school year commencing July 1, 1906, to the funds of your school district. This apportionment is of State money and is to be recorded to the credit of the State fund by your district clerk.

The State Superintendent reported to me \$1907.30 to be due the School fund of Amador county.

To this amount I added the unapportioned balance, \$80.26, giving a total of \$1917.56 of this total I apportioned \$1906.22, leaving a balance of \$50.34.

The next apportionment will be of county money, and will be made about the 20th of May, 1907.

NAME OF DISTRICT.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

STATE FUND.

County Clerk will report this.

NAME OF DISTRICT.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

STATE FUND.

County Clerk will report this.

NAME OF DISTRICT.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

STATE FUND.

County Clerk will report this.

NAME OF DISTRICT.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

STATE FUND.

County Clerk will report this.

NAME OF DISTRICT.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

STATE FUND.

County

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer* and has been made under his personal supervision since his infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature

Dr. J. C. Ayer

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Eminent Doctors Praise Its Ingredients.

We refer to that book to weak, nervous, suffering women known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Dr. John E. Fife, of the Editorial Staff of The Electric Medical Review says of Unicom root (Helonias dioica) which is one of the chief ingredients of the "Favorite Prescription":

"A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine invigorator, makes for normal activity of the entire reproductive system. He continues 'in Helonias we have a medication which more fully answers the above purposes than any other drug with which I am acquainted. In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it is seldom that a case is seen which does not present some indication for this remedial agent.' Dr. Fife further says: 'The following are among the leading indications for Helonias (Unicom root). Pain or aching in the lower part of the back; atonic (weak) conditions of the reproductive organs of women; mental depression and irritability; associated with chronic diseases of the reproductive organs of women; constant sensation of heat in the region of the kidneys; menorrhagia (bleeding), due to a weakness of the reproductive system; irregularities (suppressed or absent monthly periods), arising from or accompanying an abnormal condition of the reproductive organs and atonic (thin blood) habit; dragging sensations in the extreme lower part of the abdomen."

If more or less of the above symptoms are present, no invalid woman can do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, one of the leading ingredients of which is Unicom root, or Helonias. The medical properties of which it most faithfully represents.

Of Golden Seal root, another prominent ingredient of "Favorite Prescription," Prof. Finley Ellingwood, D. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says: "It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb. In all catarrhal conditions, such as general encephalitis, it is useful."

Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati, says of Golden Seal root: "In relation to its general effect on the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic useful in all debilitated states."

Dr. Bartholomew, M. D., of Jefferson Medical College, says of Golden Seal: "Valuable in uterine hemorrhage, menorrhagia (flooding) and congestive dysmenorrhea (painful menstruation)."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription faithfully represents all the above named ingredients and cures the diseases for which they are recommended.

GRUB STREET IN NEW YORK.

A Gastronomic Assignment and the Fate of an Epic.

A story is told of a poet who came to the metropolis with a completed epic. This found no acceptance, so after cursing the stupidity of the public and the publishers he took to writing "Sunday stuff." Soon the matter of fact attitude of the workers around him, with the practical view of the market he acquired, led him to doubt the literary value of the work he had done in the sentimental atmosphere of his native place.

Frequently a commission to write a column of humor a week came to him, and he cut his epic into short lengths, tacked a squib on each fragment and eventually succeeded in printing it all as humor at a price many times larger than the historic one brought by "Paradise Lost."

Another newcomer brought unsalable plays and high notions of the austerity of the artistic vocation. Three months after his arrival he was delighted to get a commission to write the handbook a utilitarian publisher proposed to sell to visitors seeing the metropolis. This commission brought not only a fair payment for the manuscript on delivery, but involved a vital secondary consideration. The title of the work was "Where to Eat in New York," and its preparation made it necessary for the author to dine each evening for a month in a different cafe at the proprietor's expense.—James H. Collins in Atlantic.

Followed His Pipe.

An old Hungarian countryman had smoked the same pipe for more than fifty years and as a natural consequence had grown to love it as a companion. One day, however, his infant grandson smashed the pipe beyond all hope of repair. The old man was so broken hearted at his loss that he hanged himself on a peg. In his pocket was found a scrap of paper on which was scribbled, "My pipe is done for, and I must go too."

Presence of Mind.

After the railway accident, "Did yer get compensation, Billy?" "Yes; 35 me and 45 the missus." "Why, I didn't know she wor 'urt.'" "She wasn't, but I had the presence of mind to fetch 'er one on the 'ead with me boot."—London Tatler.

In the Typewriter Shop.

Pollie Salesman—We have here our new model, No. 23. You will notice it is equipped with the most approved billing device and— Fair Stenographer—Have you any model that also has a cooling device?—New York World.

A BRIDGE CURIOSITY.

Odd Structure in Mexico Built of Solid Mahogany.

As mahogany is among the most costly woods in the world, it may well be inferred that this tropical material is not very extensively employed in the construction of buildings, etc. A bridge constructed of solid mahogany is certainly a rarity, a curiosity. There is one, claimed to be the only one in the world, built of that material. This structure is located in the department of Puenque, state of Chiapas, republic of Mexico. This district lies in the extreme southwestern part of Mexico, near the boundary line of Guatemala. This mahogany bridge is constructed entirely of that valuable wood except some iron supports, braces and nails that are necessary. The bridge spans the Rio Michol, and its total length, including approaches, exceeds 150 feet, while the width is fifteen feet. It is used by both teams and pedestrians, and, although somewhat rude and primitive in construction, it is very substantial.

None of the timbers of the flooring were sawed, for in that region there are no sawmills, but were hewn and split.

In that section of old Mexico there are several very large rubber plantations, and mahogany trees are quite common. In clearing away the tropical forests for setting out the young rubber trees the mahogany growths are also cut down and removed. As this wood is quite abundant, some of it was used in building the bridge.—American Inventor.

MEANINGS OF CALIBER.

Either the Diameter of a Gun or Its Length Divided by Diameter.

There is surely no word in the nomenclature of guns, big and little, which has caused and is causing so much confusion in the lay mind as the word caliber.

The confusion arises chiefly from the use of the term in an adjectival sense to indicate length, as when we say a 50 caliber six inch gun.

The word caliber as applied to artillery signifies essentially and at all times the diameter of the bore of a gun. A gun, then, of six inch caliber is a gun whose bore is just six inches.

For convenience and because the power of a gun when once its bore has been decided upon depends so greatly upon its length, artillerymen are in the habit of denoting the length of the gun in terms of the caliber.

The six inch rapid fire gun, as mounted on the ships of the navy, is a trifle under twenty-five feet in length and is therefore known as a 50 caliber gun. In the case of small arms the caliber is expressed in hundredths of an inch, as when we say a 22 caliber or 32 caliber pistol, meaning that the bore is .22 or .32 of an inch in diameter.—Scientific American.

Badly Tangled.

The Census Taker—Your name, mum?

"I don't know."

"Beg pardon, mum."

"I've been divorced. At present my name is Mrs. Jones in this state. In several states it is Miss Smith, my maiden name, and in three states it is Mrs. Brown, my first husband's name."

"This your residence, mum?"

"I eat and sleep here, but I have a trunk in a neighboring state, where I am getting a divorce from my present husband."

"Then you're married at present?"

"I'm married in Texas, New York and Massachusetts, divorced in South Dakota, Missouri, Alaska, Oklahoma and California, a bigamist in three other states and a single woman in eight others."—Chicago Tribune.

The Last Word.

"Having the last word," said a naval officer, "reminds me of a story I heard not long ago. A certain man died, and a clergyman was engaged to offer a eulogy. This worthy minister prepared a sermon of exceeding length and strength, but just before he entered the pulpit to deliver it he thought that it might be advisable to learn what the dead man's last words had been. So he turned to the weeping young sons and asked:

"My boy, can you tell me your father's last words?"

"He didn't have none," the boy replied. "Ma was with him to the end."

Absentminded.

La Fontaine, the famous fable poet, was a most absentminded man. Meeting one day in a saloon a young man, he was so favorably impressed by his conversation that he expressed his admiration for him in the most flattering terms. "But he is your own son?" exclaimed a guest in astonishment. "Is it so?" replied the poet. "Then I am the more delighted to make his acquaintance."

A Remedy.

"For some time past I've been buying a dozen eggs every week at this store, and I invariably find two bad ones in every dozen. Something's got to be done about it," said an irate housekeeper.

"Well," said the new clerk naively and with a quiet smile, "maybe if you only bought half a dozen you'd only get one bad one."—Grocer's Literary Gazette.

It Lasts.

When a man writes a proposal of marriage to a woman he has written something that will last forever. A woman never destroys a letter that contains an offer of marriage.—Atlantic Globe.

To live long it is necessary to live slowly.—Cleero.

"See here," feebly complained the victim after the accident, "I thought you said it was perfectly safe to go up in that elevator?"

"Well," replied the elevator man, "so it was safe to go up. You see, the dangerous part of it was comin' down."—Philadelphia Press.

A Good Patient.

First Physician—Has he got an hereditary trouble? Second Physician—Yes, I hope to hand his case down to my son.—Harper's Bazar.

It is well for one to know more than he says.—Plautus.

EXECUTION.

Department No. 1. In the Superior Court of the State of California and for the City and County of San Francisco.

The people of the State of California to the sheriff of the county of Amador greeting:

Whereas, on the 1st day of November A. D. 1906, James S. Brownell plaintiff, recovered a judgment in the superior court of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, against Wildman Consolidated Mines (a corporation) defendant for the sum of \$2074.50 dollars, damages, with interest thereon from the date thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum till paid, together with costs and disbursements at the date of said judgment, amounting to the sum of \$19.75 as appears to us of record;

And whereas, the Judgment Roll in the action in which said judgment was entered is filed in the clerk's office of said court in the city and county of San Francisco, and the judgment was docketed in said clerk's office, in said city and county, on the day and year first above written.

Now, you the said sheriff, are hereby required to cause to be levied and sold thereon as aforesaid, together with costs in the sum of \$19.75 as above recited, is now (at the date of this writ) actually due on said judgment. Now, you the said sheriff, are hereby required to cause to be levied and sold thereon as aforesaid, together with costs, with interest as aforesaid, to satisfy the said judgment out of the personal property of the debtor Wildman Consolidated Mines (a corporation), or if sufficient personal property of said debtor cannot be found, then out of the real property in your county belonging to said debtor on the day whereon said judgment was docketed in the aforesaid city and county, or at any time thereafter; and make return of this writ within sixty days after your receipt hereof, with what you have done endorsed hereon.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Superior Court, at my office in the city and county of San Francisco, this 25th day of November A. D. 1906.

(Seal) H. I. Mulerey, clerk.
By J. J. Greif, deputy clerk.

Sheriff's Sale Under Execution.

Jas. S. Brownell plaintiff, vs. Wildman Consolidated Mines, (a corporation) defendant.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco, state of California, on the 5th day of November 1906, wherein Jas. S. Brownell was plaintiff, and Wildman Consolidated Mines, (a corporation) was defendant, upon a judgment rendered on the 1st day of November 1906, for \$2074.50 with interest at 7 per cent per annum and \$19.75 costs, besides accruing costs of said judgments, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, Wildman Consolidated Mines, (a corporation) in and to the following real estate and premises situated in the county of Amador, state of California, and described as follows, to-wit:

Being those certain mines, mining claims and other properties, in Sutter Creek Mining District, county of Amador, state of California, known as the "Wildman Property" and particularly described as follows:—That certain mining claim known as the "Wildman Quartz Mine" being the same premises patented by the United States to Cyrus T. Wheeler, on the 11th day of July, 1884, which patent was on the 5th day of November 1886, recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county of Amador, state of California, in volume "A" of Quartz Mineral Patents at page 141 et seq., Amador County Records, to which patent and said record thereof reference is hereby made; a more particular description of said premises. Also that certain lot of land situated in said county and state aforesaid, and described in that certain deed bearing date October 1st, 1890, executed by George M. Wachter and wife to W. H. Emerson, and recorded November 12th, 1890, in volume 13 of deeds, page 624, in the office of the county recorder of Amador county, state of California, with deed and said record reference is hereby specially made for a more particular description of said premises; also that certain lot of land situated in said county and state aforesaid, known as the "Wildman Quartz Mine" and described as follows, to-wit:—Commencing at a post in the fence on the north side of the one and Volcano road, whence bears the north end corner of Blue Lakes Water Company's Tanager Reservoir site, inclosed, south 86 degrees 10 minutes east, 93.5 feet distant; thence north 60 degrees 50 minutes west, 82 feet to a stake; thence south 15 degrees 30 minutes east, 49.5 feet to a stake, whence a black live oak 14 inches in diameter, blazed and marked X bears south 35 degrees 15 minutes west, 60.4 feet distant; thence north 56 degrees 40 minutes west, 142 feet to a stake, whence a black live oak 14 inches in diameter, blazed and marked X bears south 35 degrees 15 minutes west, 60.4 feet distant; thence north 56 degrees 40 minutes west, 142 feet to a stake, whence a black live oak 14 inches in diameter, blazed and marked X bears south 35 degrees 15 minutes west, 60.4 feet distant; also that certain lot of land situated in the town of Sutter Creek, county and state aforesaid, particularly described in that certain deed dated July 15th, 1890, executed by John Fullen and wife to the Wildman Gold Mining Company and recorded July 21st, 1890, in book 5 of deeds, page 255, in the office of the county recorder of said county of Amador, to which deed and said record reference is hereby made for a more particular description of said premises.

Also those certain mining claims known as the Reserve Quartz Mine, the Prize Quartz Mine, the Nadir Quartz Mine, the Hilltop Quartz Mine; the Enhance Quartz Mine; and the X Ray Quartz Mine, all situated in said mining district, county and state, all of which were located by W. H. Emerson on the 1st day of December, 1896; also all other mining properties now owned by the Wildman Gold Mining Company, situated in the said county of Amador, state of California. Also all right, title and interest, which said Wildman Gold Mining Company has or may hereafter acquire in and to those certain mines, mining claims and properties situated in said mining district, county and state embracing what is known as the "Hector Property" particularly described as follows, to-wit:—Mineral Lots numbers 43, 53, and 54 in Section 6 Township 4 north, range 11 east, heretofore known respectively as the South Lincoln, Mahoney and South Mahoney Mines, located in the mining district, county and state aforesaid, and called collectively, "The Mahoney or Hector Mine." A certain interest in a mining claim lying north of said Mahoney Mine and east of the Lincoln Mine, known as and called the "Hubbard and Meddams Quartz Mine."

Lot 14 in block 1 of the townsite of Sutter Creek, upon which is erected a ferry ramp mill of the Hector Mining Company. The right to the said plus water flowing through the Lincoln ditch as said right is defined by a decree entered in the United States Circuit Court, ninth circuit, northern district of California, in an action wherein the Lincoln Gold Mining Company was complainant and the Hector Gold Mining Company was respondent, pipe-lines and easements and rights of way for pipe line and water-way heretofore acquired and enjoyed by said Hector Gold Mining Company or the Wildman Gold Mining Company in operating said mines or mill.

Public notice is hereby given that I will on Saturday, December 1st, 1906, at 1 o'clock, p. m. of said day, in front of the court house of the county of Amador, sell at public auction for lawful money of the United States, the right, title, claim and interest of the said defendant, Wildman Consolidated Mines, (a corporation), of in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest, costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder.

Dated, Jackson, this 8th day of November A. D. 1906.

I. K. NORMAN, Sheriff of the county of Amador.
By H. E. Kay, deputy sheriff.

Notice of Assessment.

Jose Gulch Mining Company, a corporation, duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the law of the state of California, having its office and principal place of business at Butte Basin (Jackson post office), Amador county, California, and its property and works at the same place. Notice is hereby given that, at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jose Gulch Mining Company, held on the 3rd day of December 1906, an assessment of five (5) cents per share was levied on the subscribed capital stock of the above named corporation, payable on or before the 10th day of January, 1907, to the secretary of the said corporation, J. P. Little, at Butte Basin, (Jackson post office), Amador county, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 10th day of January, 1907, will be delinquent and will be advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made of the assessment with accrued costs before the 4th day of February, 1907, said delinquent stock will be sold on that day (Feb. 4th, 1907), to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. P. LITTLE, Secretary of the Jose Gulch Mining Company.
Office at Butte Basin, (Jackson post office), Amador county, California.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL

VOLCANO, AMADOR CO., CAL.

L. H. Cook, Proprietor.

Refitted and renovated throughout. Best of accommodation for commercial travelers. Tables supplied with best in market. Terms reasonable. jnel

THE COUNTRY HOUSE.

A Room Apart That Should Be Known as the "Office."

The most privately conducted home must communicate with increasing frequency with the world outside. The coal man, the ice man, the automobile repair shop must be upbraided or cajoled. Reports must be reviewed, accounts kept, bills examined and the senders occasionally treated with a check. From a room removed from the rest of the house one must speak with the expressman or deliverate with the chauffeur or coachman, for none of these things should disturb the tranquillity of the home or the equanimity of the host. If a house is to minister to all the activities of a home it is high time that space be devoted to this mechanism of living. For want of a better term a room devoted to such a purpose may be called the "office" of the house. Here the telephone stands on a table that bears also the miscellaneous utensils and printed matter that are always wanted in a house when they cannot be found. Here are cookbooks, gardening books, dictionaries, time tables, while a few old plates, a cast or two, bits of Dresden, water colors and a few cherished photographs relieve an otherwise drum collection of necessities. Here arriving parcels are placed and the daily mail opened. Mysterious cupboards there are and drawers with locks that work—Indoors and Out.

Her Sad Fate.

Gerald—You are the only girl I have ever loved. Geraldine—Must I suffer alone?—New York Press.

Some people are so cautious that they even look before they creep.—Abigdon Kodak.

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. In 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: 623

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CITY MEAT MARKET.

DEALER IN CHOICE BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, LAMB, HAMS, CORNED BEEF, LARD, BACON, ETC.

At lowest market prices. Orders promptly delivered.

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BUILDERS OF WATER WHEELS OF latest and most approved patterns and all kinds of sheet iron pipe. Every description of mining and milling machinery made at the shortest notice. We desire to call the attention of blacksmiths and other workers in iron to the fact that we keep constantly on hand a large and complete stock of bar, refined and Norway iron, gas fittings, etc., which we will sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

SAFE DEPOSIT—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the sum of \$5.00 a month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY—Rent a home institution. Send money any through the Bank of Amador County; you will save 10 per cent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent to all parts of the United States and also all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

SAVE MONEY—It doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. They receive deposits from \$5 up. Commence the new year by opening up a bank account. A man or woman with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money; where it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive.

President, Alfonso Gineocchio

Vice-President, S. G. Spagnoli

Secretary and Cashier, Frederick Eudey

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Alfonso Gineocchio, S. G. Spagnoli, John Strohm, Frederick Eudey and Alex Eudey of Jackson.

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